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The International Pacifist Weekly

No. 843

August 22, 1952

FOURPENCE

Killing men as worthless flies'

"Lord, wilt thou that we command fire to come down from heaven, and consume them . . .?" But He turned and rebuked them, and said, "Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of. For the Son of man is not come to destroy men's lives, but to save them."

WITH these words of Jesus Christ the Christian pacifist organisation, The Fellowship of Reconciliation, concludes a leaflet it has issued on the Napalm bomb. The remainder of the leaflet says:

The Archbishop of York has declared that the Christian Church "should call upon all nations to pledge themselves to refrain from the use of weapons which indiscriminately destroy those for whom Christ died, as if they were worthless flies."

Napalm (jellied-petrol) Bombs are such weapons—Atomic Bombs and Bacterial Weapons are equally destructive. War is evil whether it is fought with War is evil whether it is fought with Mapalm Bombs or bows and arrows.—
It is war which, in the words of the World Council of Churches, is "contrary to the will of God", not particular weapons but all weapons.

The Christian does not wait until all nations pledge themselves to refrain from evil—he does not wait even for his own nation to do so—the Christian is already committed to oppose evil with meed with good.

We believe that the Christian faith calls all men to renounce the use of armed forces as inconsistent with the teaching and example of Jesus Christ. Copies of the leaflet for distribution are available from the FoR at 2s. per 100.

Oxford disapproves of German rearmament

majority vote against the rearmament of Germany was one of the most interesting results of a 5-point public opinion poll recently held in Oxford.

The poll was organised by the Oxford Area Associationfor Peace, and was run on similar lines to the poll at Cambridge, reported in Peace News of June 13.

One person in every 300 on the electoral roll—a total of 233—was picked to receive a questionaire, though 30 per cent. of these were found to have moved, or to be not available for some other reasons.

were found to have moved, or to be not available for some other reason.

The following are the questions asked, with answers in percentages:

1. Do you think that the present rearmament programme of the Western Powers makes another war more, or less, likely?

More likely 25

More likely			40	
Less likely			54	
Undecided			4	
No oninion			17	
2 Do non ann	rove (or disc	approv	e o
"Irfields in England	l berna	i lent i	to Ame	eric
for establishing ato	m-bon	b base	es ? .	
Approve			32	
Disapprove			52	
Undecided			5	
No oninion			11	
8. Do you appro	ve or	disapp	rove of	re
arming Western Ge	ermanı	13		
Approve			28	
Diversions			56	

Disapprove Undecided 11 No opinion ... 11
Would you approve or disapprove of all-German agreement? elections under four-power Approve 12 Disapprove Undecided

No opinion ... 17

the admission of the People's Republic of China to UNO in place of Chiang KaiShek's Nationalist Government?

... ... Approve Disapprove Undecided 32 No opinion

With regard to the last question, interviewers reported that it was misunderstood y some as asking for approval or disproval of the People's Government of thina. It was also noted that some people refraint an approximation personnel of the people refraint approximation personnel or the people refraint approximation people refraint

refrained from expressing an opinion be-ause China was "so far away."

pla forwarding the results of the poll to eace News, Mr. J. Scott Matheson. Hono-Secretary of the Oxford Area Associaon for Peace, comments that the results altogether expected) are such as to new heart into peace workers and lend new interest to their campaign, and bups elsewhere might well copy the idea.

A poll serves to contact people who meeting and to introduce these subjects to

(Continued on page six)

U.N. MEDICAL TEAM **FOR KOREA**

Hundreds of thousands of civilian casualties

-U.N. report

THREE man medical team of the World Health Organisation has arrived in Korea to gather data for a long-range plan to rehabilitate Korea's health services, states an official UN report from Seoul.

The team was sent at the request of Mr. J. Donald Kingsley, Agent General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA).

"Mr. Kingsley," the report states, "pointed out that, while the United Nations Civil Assistance Command to which UNKRA supplies mainly technical personnel, has done an unprecendeted job in the prevention of starvation and epidemics in the Republic of Korea, the rehabilitation of health services will be a major undertaking. A high proportion of the nation's hospitals and other medical facilities, never wholly adequate, has been destroyed. Hundreds of thousands of civiling as proposed and the services are the services. thousands of civilians, as well as soldiers, are casualties of the war. Shortages of food, clothing and shelter have added to civilian suffering and seriously affected the health standards of the people."

A preliminary survey of health conditions A preliminary survey of health conditions is expected to be completed within sax months. The team consists of Professor George Macdonald of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and Dr. William Forrest, Director of Co-ordination of Planning and Liaison of WHO, both from the United Kingdom, and Dr. W. G. Wickremesinghe, Director of Health Services for the government of Ceylon.

The Food and Agriculture Organisation and UNESCO have also been requested to send teams to make surveys for UNKRA's plan to "rebuild this shattered country and make it self-supporting.'

KORFA...

An American soldier's view

In a latter to the Gospel Messenger (Elgin Ill., USA), Richard B. Waltz, of the 39th Air Installation Squadron,

A S the truce talks go on in Korea I often wonder why the two sides cannot get together. If we look at the people who are conducting the talk we can easily see why little has been accomplished. A military force will never settle the real questions supposed to be at issue in Korea. Brute force is not the measure of right.

Most military men feel with the ending

Most military men feel with the ending of hostilities in Korea the US would relax on armament. This would affect their position of power. With continual crises the men on horseback could become very powerful; look at MacArthur and Eisenhower. Ever since the first world war military men are becoming more important than economic men. The rearmament programme has become a major factor in national economic life. national economic life.

If only the military could be swept aside and the state department send their representatives to Panmunjom. Good faith is reeded on both sides, US and China, jointly. I believe good faith with military at the peace table cannot be possible.

A call for conscience

DESCRIPTION of the horrible slaughter caused by a napalm raid in a Korean village was quoted by Fred W. Shorter in a sermon at the Church of the

People, Seattle, USA, recently
"Napalm—jellied petrol—which directly
burns or suffocates the victims seems quite
as horrible as the atomic bomb," said Mr. Shorter, and recalled that when the atomic bombs were dropped an editorial in "Life" had said that the only safeguard against a reversion to barbarism was the individual conscience.

"Is this sole safeguard dead?" asked Mr. Shorter. "Listen to the discussions on the radio, read the newspapers and magazines. You hear discussion and reports of troop movements, of retreats and advances, but you hear little of morality and the individual conscience is never mentioned.

"Before you can endure the sight of human victims of napalm and atomic bombs you must quench the moral flame within you. If you try to go on with the business of burning and suffocating human

beings you must debase them into things.
"We men and women of today face the necessity of making a moral decision. We are confronted with atom and napalm in-cerdiaries and the only guarantee that we will not use them is our moral decision not to use them—the awakening of our con-science to their horror as a denial of all that denotes humanity."

U.N. AGENCIES AT WORK

NONSTRUCTIVE work that is being done in the Far East by various United Nations agencies is brought out in news items published last month in the Bangkok Post.

A four-year mass campaign to combat tuberculosis is to be launched in Thailand in October. Two United Nations agencies, UNICEF (United Nations Children's Emergency Fund) and WHO (World Health Organisation) are to co-operate with the Thai Government in tackling the disease, which is the third most deadly in the country, taking 10,000 lives annually.

Mother and child health

It is planned to give tuberculin tests to one million children during the first year, and vaccinate with BCG those who show negative signs to the test of infection. By the end of the four-year period it is hoped that the entire child population will be reached.

The vaccine will be produced at a new laboratory which has been built at the Pasteur Institute, and is a gift from the King of Thailand. UNICEF has presented a mobile X-ray unit which will serve thousands.

Another scheme in which UNICEF and WHO are co-operating with the Thai Government is a mother and child health plan, which aims at reducing under-nourishment. One of the proposals is the introduction of soybean milk into the diets of the people of Northern Thailand.

130 millions without homes

ECAFE-the United Nations' Economic Commission for Asia and the Far Easthas been carrying out a survey of housing in the area with which it is concerned. It estimates that one-fifth of the population of South East Asia—some 130 million persons—"are without a home and shelter against the vicissitudes of the weather with its excessive heat, tropical rains and sudden cold spells."

As the Bangkok Post points out, the problem has been seriously aggravated in areas where war has taken its toll. Thus in Manila, eighty per cent. of the buildings were destroyed or damaged by World War II, and Rangoon's losses were nearly as great.

ECAFE is convening a working party in November to go into the matter, and attempt to mobilise government aid.

U.S. cuts contribution to International aid

UNDER the Williams Amendment, which became law last month, United States contributions to international organisations are limited to a maximum of one-third of the organisation's total budget (with the exception of Inter-American Organisations). This will mean a saving of something under \$3 million.

The saving will come chiefly from the contribution to the United Nations budget, \$43 million in 1952, of which the US contributed \$15,440,000.

Commenting or this measure, the Wash ington Newsletter of the Friends' Committee on National Legislation writes "This makes us the first nation to reject the agreed formula whereby member-nation contributions to the United Nations are fixed, despite the fact that our share of the budget has been continuously reduced as economic recovery has proceeded else-

"For a saving of less than \$3 million, this seems a high price to pay. It cannot help but open the United States to criticisms of bad faith, irresponsibility, and unconcern with the United Nations at a time when we need its work for peace as desperately as any nation in the world."

2,300 South African arrests

The arrest in South Africa of Dr. Moroka -President of the African National Congress - under the Suppression of Comgress — under the Suppression of Communism Act marks a new stage, perhaps a crucial one, in the struggle of the coloured people against Dr. Malan's colour-bar laws. Since the civil disobedience campaign started on June 26 there have been over 2,300 arrests. More arrests of those defying the segregation laws, including many women, are being made every day.

Dr. Moroka, one of the biggest African landowners in the Union, farms land in the Orange Free State inherited from Chief Moroka, his grandfather. It is ironical that the Chief received these estates from the Boers because of his help against hostile African tribes. The wheel has turned full circle.

Dr. Moroka for trial

A medical practitioner, Dr. Moroka has a large practice near Bloemfontein, with quite a number of White patients. Accord-ing to the Observer correspondent Dr. Moroka has never been a Communist, nor has he ever been a member of any Communist "front" organisation.

On August 26 he is due to appear for trial, with several other African leaders, at Johannesburg. If they are convicted—as appears likely—it will doubtless be the signal for another wave of non-violent protests against the racial laws. It is possible that the Nationalists may try to empower the Court to introduce flogging, for warnings have been given of more for warnings have been given of more severe penalties and already a number of Africans under 21 years have been sen-tenced to "four cuts with a cane."

AN AFRIKANER ON NON-VIOLENCE

A^N Afrikaner, criticising Dr. Malan's racial policy, told a meeting in Chelsea last week that the only hope lay in African resistance remaining on the basis of nonviolence.

He was Mike Muller, until eighteen months ago General Secretary of the South African Textile Workers Industrial Union.

He described labour legislation which dis-criminated against non-European Trade Unions which can be dissolved without Unions which can be dissolved without reference to the courts, and are not allowed to call strikes. The policy of Apartheid (racial segregation) operated in many Trade Unions, and the European Labour Movement was hopelessly split on the issue.

Some of the worst oppressors were British emigrants. "Members of the artisan class come to South Africa, and find themselves for the first time in their lives em-ploying servants. These people are among the strongest supporters for the maintenance of the status quo."

Despite this, "there is a strong body of unorganised European opinion watching the passive resistance campaign with considerable sympathy.'

Rearmament is ruining the country

STEPHEN SWINGLER, Labour MP for Newcastle-under-Lyme, was warmly applauded at a meeting at Polegate, Sussex, recently when he said that he was one of the 57 Labour MPs who defied the Whips and voted against the rearmament budget.

"I sincerely believe," he said, "that if rearmament is persisted with at the present rate, we are literally going to ruin this country. A vote for this was a vote for an even greater reduction in exports, and a greater reduction in imports of essential raw materials. In other words I was asked to vote for increased unemployment, and a reduction in the standards of the working people of this country. That is something which I, as a Socialist, could not do."

He believed that the spread of Communism was due not a great military conspiracy on the part of the Kremlin, but to poverty, and the pressure of rising populations. The great material assistance which the West could give to the East was frustrated and blocked by military preparations. If we refused to trade we supposed the great If we refused to trade, we spread the gospel of Communism. Forcing arms upon people who did not want to bear them, tanks instead of tractors, merely aggravated the

PEACE NEWS

3 Blackstock Road, London, N.4 STAmford Hill 2262 (three lines)

22nd August, 1952.

KOREA: AGGRESSION TODAY

PERSONALLY believe that in spite of all they have received from the West, the majority of Koreans would vote for a regime like the one in the north if they had absolutely free elections and were not threatened by Rhee's police squads. I do not feel myself that these votes would be cast for Communism. They would simply be Korea's expression—which is part of the Asiatic expression—of the rejection of continued Western inter-

This is the concluding comment in a broadcast talk by Mr. Edgar Kennedy, printed in the Listener for August 14.

Setting aside that parenthetical comment on the tragedy of the present Asiatic attitude towards the west that the Western Powers have been so maladroit as to provoke, this summing up of the position in Korea, if it represents the true state of affairs—as we believe it does—has a very important significance for us.

Th esubstance of this comment is surely that—irrespective of the dispute, never convincingly settled one way or the other as to what occurred in June 1950 on the 38th parallel-in hard present-day fact it is the Americans who are the aggressors, and that they are supported in their aggression by the organisation called the United Nations.



What it means is that the Korean people are being prevented by force from setting up the kind of government that would meet their desires; and if we are to judge by the pronouncements of American generals and of leading American politicians of both the Democratic and Republican parties they are to be continued to be prevented from having the kind of government they desire even after it has been finally settled that the aggression across the 38th parallel has been repelled—assuming that such settlement is to be permitted before hostilities broaden out into World War III.

The Korean people are living under the aggression of a foreign power, and the Panmunjom talks, the completion of which could end the petrifying uncertainty under which this people has to live, are bedevilled by the fact that somehow it has to be pro-vided that this aggression shall continue.

The lack of scruple with which the wishes, the interests and the lives of the Korean people are being treated is indicated in a report given in a British United Press despatch published in a recent issue of Reynolds. This gave the views attributed to Mr. Adlai Stevenson, the Democratic Party candidate for the Presidency. These views are not contained in a pro-nouncement made by Mr. Stevenson him-self. Mr. Stevenson is not himself parti-cularly forthcoming on his political views. According to his associates, however, he favours the continuation of a "limited war" in Korea.

"He feels that it is better than to risk the loss of all Asia by withdrawal, or to risk a big war by enlarging the military theatre, they explained at Springfield, Illinois, according to the BUP."



It will be observed that the needs and interests of the Korean people do not enter into his calculations. They merely happen to be the unhappy inhabitants of a piece of territory that is strategically important.

The BUP despatch also remarks that, like the American administration and its Republican opponents Mr. Stevenson wants Chiang-held Formosa kept out of Communist hands. These two aspects of policy—the retention of Formosa and the continuation of "limited war" in Koreaare essential parts of the same strategic conception; and UN is being used as an instrument to handle a secondary aspect of American global policy.

We have already declared in Peace News we have already declared in Feace News our view that Great Britain should no longer be associated with American activi-ties in Korea. We believe that there is already a great deal of disquiet among the smaller nations regarding the manoeuvring, enticing and bullying of UN along the American road.

It would provide a more hopeful situation in the world if they could force a com-plete re-examination of the position in Korea at the forthcoming meeting of the General Assembly in New York; and in any reorientation in this matter the appropriate British place is with these smaller

Steps to disarmament

THE latest move in the UN Disarmament Commission was opened by the declaration of the Western Powers that they would agree to the holding of a Five Power Conference (Britain, USA, France, USSR and China) if Russia and China would first agree to limit their armed forces to 1,500,000 men each, which would also be the limit for the USA, while Britain and France would be limited to between seven and eight hundred thousand men apiece.

Thus the forces of the major powers in the East and West would be roughly balanced. Once this balance had been agreed the conference could discuss the distribution of sea, air and land forces within the maximum allowed; the types and quantities of armaments to be permitted; the elimination of all major weapons of mass destruction and the effective control of atomic energy, to secure the prhibition of atomic weapons, and the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

This indicates a readiness on the part of the Western powers to break the deadlock on atomic control of the past five years, though the U.S. delegate has since emphasised that until there is agreement about atomic control the Western powers "do not intend to irvite aggression by committing themselves not to use certain weapons to suppress aggression." This seems to go beyond a claim to use atomic weapons as a retaliation only.

Nevertheless the new proposals go some way to meet Mr. Malik by assuring Russia that the maximum figure proposed was intended to cover naval and air forces as well as land armies. Mr. Coulson, speaking on behalf of Great Britain, seemed to accept Mr. Malik's figures of 3,000,000 for the present total of USA forces of which 2,330,000 were in the navy or air force.

According to the latest Defence Statement, British Forces now total 857,000 and rise to 900,000 by 1954, while the French forces are estimated at a total of not less than 900,000. In regard to the USSR and China it is less easy to fix re-liable figures. According to Brassey's liable figures. According to Brassey's Annual for 1951 the armed forces of Russia amounted to 2,800,000, but according to a British War Office calculation in 1952 they were China 4,000,000. 4,600,000 and those of

Mr. Malik has promised to give the new proposals serious consideration though he has already objected that in contrast to the Soviet proposals of a cut of one-third all round, the Western proposals mean little reduction in the British and French forces.

A comparison

COMPARISON of the figures A under the two schemes helps us to indicate the difference involved, though even if the lower figure is taken for the Russian total, there is no similar figure for China, except that given by the British War Office. ARMED FORCES

USA	At present 3,900,000		tern plan 1,500,000
UK France	900,000 900,000	600,000 600,000	700,000 800,000
USSR	5,700,000 2,800,000	1,867,000	3,000,000 1,500,000
China	4,000,000 6,800,000	2,670,000	1,500,000 3,000.000

The Western plan would seem to have the merit of reducing the total number of men under arms considerably more than the Russian plan, but even so 6 million armed men does not depict a peaceful world or a genuine disarmament.

The suspicion about the reliability of the relative figures is the reason why the Western powers believe it necessary to have a census of all armed forces before a cut of any proportion can be agreed, or as an alternative that the governments conalternative that the governments con-cerned should accept a fixed ceiling.

Accepting the figures for China as accurate the analysis would show why the USSR prefers its plan. In any case either plan only concerns man power and does not take into effect the relative potential destructive power of each force in terms of weapons of mass destruction. plains why the Russians continue to insist on the immediate banning of atomic weapons, without which the attempted balance in the Western plan is illusory.

What next?

T remains to be seen whether Mr. Malik will recognise that without abandoning the main structure of their proposals the Western powers have come a step nearer to meet his objections and that the American readiness to have China a member of a Five-Power Conference represents a substantial change in the American attitude, for we presume that it is the Peking Government to which reference is made.

Though his immediate reaction has been to repeat the Russian plan for prohibiting germ and chemical warfare and to urge adoption of the Russian plan rejected by Assembly in June, it is to be hoped that he

BEHIND

will also make positive suggestions as to the ways in which the West might still further satisfy Russian misgivings. On their part, if the West insist on retaining the right to use atomic weapons pending an agreement on adequate control, it would be helpful if they would undertake not to use such weapons unless some other power used them first. If Russia would give a similar undertaking the result would be the equivalent of banning atomic weapons pend-

ing their abolition.
We would draw attention to Mr. Cohen's dictum that the only way to prevent the horrors of war was to prevent war itself, and ask all concerned whether they are so seriously determined to reach that end that they are prepared to make definite sacrifices in order to secure agreement on the first step.

"Act of God"

NHE tragic disaster which has virtually wiped out Lynmouth and caused the death of over 30 people and the evacuation of the seaside resort has brought widespread feelings of horror and evoked practical sympathy with the unfortunate people who have lost all their possessions.

Imagination has quickened an under-standing of what the disaster involves. We could wish that a similar exercise of imagination would bring home to people

Mr. Edgar Kennedy on Korea

The broadcast talk by Mr. Edgar Kennedy on Korea is referred to in the leading article. The following are some extracts from the talk.

A LIBERAL called Lynh Woon-hyeung, who had recently been released from a Japanese prison, had set up a People's Republic. This represented an undivided Republic. This represented an undivided Korea and, some people think, could have been a useful and loyal ally. The American military, however, labelled it "Red" and forced it into opposition. Instead they brought back Syngman Rhee."

SHORTLY after the Commission was formed [UN Commission, in 1947] a Conference of North and South Koreans was held in North Korea at which 240 representatives from South Korea were present. Dr. Syngman Rhee was not invited. But the Liberal Chairman of the Interim Assembly attended, and the former President of the Korean provisional govern-When the delegates returned they were outspoken in their approval of the North Korean leaders whom they con-sidered moderate and patriotic. But General Hodge, the American Commander, regarded their attendance at the conference as a personal affront and described them 'stooges who had been baited by the Com-munists.' So it was not surprising that efforts to unify the country were not successful."

"ARTICLE 57 of Korea's Constitution gives the President rather unusual powers. It says in effect that whenever there is a crisis 'the President shall have the right to issue orders having the effect of law.' But who determines what is a crisis? The President, of course."

where not tens but thousands have lost their lives, and where not one seaside town but city after city has been laid waste and

Why should the smaller disaster disturb so many when the larger daily horror fails to appal us? The flood was what insurance companies describe as an act of God, not that we really hold God responsible for it but that we recognise that natural dis-asters largely happen outside of man's control and responsibility, though in this case there is the suggestion that the river may have been taking revenge for the diversion from its original and natural

But war is not an act of God under any showing. It is not inevitable and it is the result of man's planning and deliberate It may well be that if men interfere with the true course of God's will and his purpose for the world they pursue policies which in the long run bring disaster: but it is as possible for man to prepare for peace as for war, and for that matter to decide to stop a war which is the result of his decision.

If only we would use our imagination and try to get things in perspective it would mean that while we should be no less ready to show practical sympathy with all involved in the Lynmouth disaster, we should be even more concerned at the fate of those in Korea or the millions whose lives are cut short day by day by hunger or preventible death. Then we should be determined to bring the war to an immediate end and to prevent an even more terrible disaster overtaking mankind, by abandoning the policies which tend to make

it inevitable in favour of those which fulfil the conditions of positive practical peace-

Negotiation from strength

IN the meantime the Irish correspondent of the Manchester Guardian has written an interesting "lesson in how not to negotiate," using the printers' strike in Dublin as his illustration.

He points out that the strike began with a demand by the typographical workers for a rise of 30/- per week and that deadlock followed an offer by the employers of 12/6. By putting their demand so high the employees had united the employers in their determination and the employers in their determination not to go beyond that offer. and also to raise other grievances against some practices of the unions. Realising that the employers were adamant and in a strong position the TU leaders agreed to arbitration, but the members rejected this proposal because they thought that they proposal because they thought that they would be signing away a number of traditional privileges in return for nothing, since the arbitration was not likely to give them more than the 12/6 the employers had offered without a quid pro quo.

Had the leaders been able to tell their members that the more galling demands would not in fact be enforced on that in

would not in fact be enforced or that in compensation for what the Unions were being asked to give up the wages claim would receive further consideration, they might have carried the men with them. But the employers, forgetting that leaders have to save their face or lose their authority, and thinking that they could starve the unions out if necessary, have refused

the unions out it necessary, have refused to yield another inch.

They may be right in anticipating the same end to the strike as that to the hoteliers' stoppage, but the printers' strike will have even more serious effects on the whole industrial relations in Eire and, whatever the result, will not solve the

what is true in this dispute is true in the international field. Prestige does enter into the problem. No nation wants to appear to have given way to threats or pressure. But the alternative to giving way to threats is war, and in either event the problem is not solved. Negotiation Negotiation from strength is no policy in either field-

If they are to be true to their name negotiations must not be a trial of strength between proposals and counter proposals. They must genuinely seek to find a compromise which will represent the greatest measure off sacrifice which either side can be reasonably expected to accept, which will give neither side the right to claim a victory, and which will be at least a foundation for better relationships in the future.

Is this Communism?

THE latest use of anti-Communist legislation is in South Africa where the leaders of the non-violent resistance movement have been charged with "promoting the objects of Communism."

This charge is as tragic as it is ridicalled.

There is absolutely no evidence of Communist influence in the passive resistance. ance campaign. Its purpose is not to promote Communism but to prevent further racial discrimination and the complete abandonment of the principles of democracy. To suggest that to attempt to make real the brotherhood of man and safeguard essential human rights is not the concern of democracy but is to promote Com-munism, is to play the Communist's game with a vengeance.

This is but the latest example of the growing number of insinuations that any movement expressive of national aspirations or opposed to offical policy, be it racial discrimination, landlordism or rearmament, cannot be based upon a genuine and sincere opposition to what is believed to be wrong.

To call people or policies Communist does not make them so, and it is no answer to honest and deep-seated convictions. Those who attempt to suppress legitimate speech and action by such means are those who are promoting the objects of Communism and not those who are trying to show that true democracy has something to offer which Communism never can.

Pacifism and Social Policy

N last week's issue we invited brief contributions on the attitude to the social order of those who accept pacifist principles.

The basic problem facing not only this country but the world as a whole is on so deep that the policy of no present policy tical party or group may touch it. The first really large public demand for a facing the problem and for an end to old-fashioned thinking has come through the columns of the Observer, which on the last two Sundays (and the articles are to continue has opened discussions which should followed with care by all those who see a new social order and a peaceful way of achieving this. Much of the initial matter in the Observer was in line with the policies advocated in these columns from the policies advocated in the policies adv time to time, and in his many pamphlets by Wilfred Wellock.

The Observer is performing a great s vice in asking its readers to face the bash facts of the present economic situation. remedies needed are completely radical and very drastic.

We have already received a large number of contributions in response to our invition. We shall publish a selection extracts from these in next week's issue.
We must emphasise our request that contributions shall be brief.

THIS a thos€ disarmame issue, whi ever a Go

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LET US REALISTS!

THIS article is an appeal to all those pacifists who believe that disarmament is a simple straight issue, which could take place whenever a Government decided:

(1) To adopt a thoroughly friendly attitude towards our supposed enemies— Russia and China; or

(2) To offer to negotiate on all issues in dispute present or future; and

(3) To devote a great deal more money to the Colombo - Plan - cum - Point - Four policy to assist the under-developed countries, especially in the East, to raise their standards of wellbeing.

I desire in all sincerity to state my deep conviction that those who so believe are living in a world of fantasy, and completely ignoring the realities of our time.

A profound political and economic revolution is now taking place-rapidly changing the world's economic contours and the balance of financial, economic and political

Outstanding in this revolution is the growing economic and political independence of the East, which increasingly tends to act as a bloc, independently of the American and the Communist blocs. These nations know that their new and coming demands upon the earth's resources and the worldest will effect the account the world's markets will affect the economy and the politics of many Western nations, and they are not at all certain what the reactions of the latter will be.

No nation will be more powerfully affected by these changes than Britain, with omy in the world. In spite of her mounting economic problems: dollar, food, raw materials, and market shortages, Britain still hopes to maintain her pre-war economy.

It is a forlorn hope, shrouded in fear and uncertainty, both of which are growing because Britain is at a loss to know how the next two or three years.

This fear is intensified by her growing dependence upon the USA, which is likely

THE PHILOSOPHIC VIEW

"Britain will soon get used to atomic American ARP chief.

When death no more extends Life's

But gives to all eternal peace Lie still in earth's communal bed, You'll soon get used to being dead. S. F. BLUNDELL.

Men who live peace: 6

E live in an age of specialisation when a man is very nearly

suspect if he interests himself in

more than one field of professional

Alex Comfort occupies a peculiar position

In writing one knows him as a poet, a

novelist, a literary critic and an authority

on a number of aspects of applied sociology such as delinquency. Even his writing

alone, carried on at the highest level, suggests a miracle in the organisation of

A Londoner, born in 1920, Comfort grew

to maturity in the early years of the war. dis generation has never known even the relative stability and security of the middle years between the two wars; it had to fight

insofar as he has assumed specialised interests in various directions: as a medical

doctor and biologist, and as a writer.

or intellectual activity.

mental energy and resource.

by Wilfred Wellock

to reach a new high level as armaments expand, scarcities multiply and dollar shortages threaten.

The pressure politics of the USA, stimulated by a spreading belief that a comshowdown with Russia is sooner or later inevitable, and the hysteria to which they are giving rise, are driving the nations of Western Europe into putting their last ha'penny into rearmaments as the condition of securing American aid in order to keep their heads above water. It is a policy of despair, of suicide.

But what is Britain to do? So precarious is her economy that she dare not throw $\boldsymbol{\upsilon}$ prospect of American and to the winds, not-withstanding that such aid clearly depends upon maximum military preparation against

The present "recession" in textiles is an inevitable consequence of the new World Economy. It has therefore come to stay, being the first of a new series of economic

Yet it is being accepted as a replica of the crises which have characterised the struggle for world markets during the pre-sent century. Hence the old "cures" are again being trotted out: more and better machinery, harder work, lower prices, and in undertones or by implication, lower wages and living standards.

These and other demands, such as keeping Japanese textiles out of our colonial markets, are creating an atmosphere of uncertainty, in which fear, militarism and Communist propaganda flourish.

So the war game goes on, while the Powers pass from crisis to crisis in a tragic descent towards the great conflagration which they have neither the insight nor the spiritual understanding and vision to

In this major crisis of our civilisation has pacifism no constructive alternative to offer, nothing but the feeble bleat, Disarm?

If Britain is bent on maintaining her present economy, she cannot escape the fear of its collapse, with all its internal and international reactions and repercussions. She knows that every area won by Communism is an area virtually lost to her trade, and that the struggle for markets she has now to face, which will grow in intensity every year, will include a struggle against the power of the dollar, and against the growing competition and economic demands of the East.

The central issue in British politics is not disarmament first, but fundamental changes in the country's economy. Without the latter the former will remain a chimera.

Why India's Christians voted Communist

John Hoyland, a member of the Society of Friends, is lecturer at the Quaker Settlement at Woodbrooke and is a member of the National Council of the Crusade for World Government.

TN a recent memorable letter to the Christian Century the veteran missionary statesman, Dr. Stanley Jones, draws attention to the immense gains made by the Communists in the recent General Election in India, and to the formidable fact that Indian Christians voted predominantly Communist.

Another well-informed missionary observer from South India has recently remarked on the same facts, and concludes:

(a) That the Indian Christians have voted Communist because the Christian Church has no effective programme against Indian poverty; and

(b) That unless something effective is done in the meantime, at the next General Election, in four and a half years' time, India will deliberately and by democratic methods vote herself out of the "Christian" West and into the Communist East.

This will constitute a major phenomenon of our time. After all, Russia and China became Communist by force. If India is going Communist by the democratic machinery of a General Election, is it not worth our while to enquire why such a revolution should take place?

Slowly dying of starvation

All observers find the reason in Indian poverty. As Sir Richard Acland's admirable pamphlet "War on Want" has reminded us, two-thirds of humanity are slowly dying of starvation in the vast "slum areas" of Asia and Africa.

The average length of life in India is (for men) 27 years as against 63 in this country. For women the figure is more ominous still, 26.5, as compared with 67 in our country.

India is the one great country for which statistics are available where the average length of life is less for women than for men.
The reason again is poverty. The boys

By Robert Greacen

widowhood, and deaths from premature

whild-bearing.

We are not often conscious of being unduly well-fattened in this country; but the average income in Britain is £223 a year,

___ by ___ JOHN HOYLAND

whereas in India it is £20, in Pakistan £18, in China £9, in Africa—who shall say, but probably far less.

This is after two thousand years of

Christianity. It is a standing blasphemy against Christ —who said that inasmuch as ye have done it—or done it not—unto one of the least of these my brethren ye have done it, or done it not, unto me-that the rich nations should

be the (so-called) Christian mations, and the starving nations the non-Christians. Men clamoured to Jesus for a Sign. refused anything but the reminder that the great rich imperial power of Nineveh had repented when the truth was brought home

to its mind and conscience.

But have we? In spite of "War on Want," President Truman's Point Four, the Macmahon Proposals, and the Colombo

There is no sign yet that these reminders, or the results of the Indian General Election, are being taken seriously. Instead, we have just kut by forty per cent our miserably mean allocation to the Technical Assistance enterprises of the United Nations—in order that we may keep our economy stable under the stress of rearmament!

Stalin's great allies

Aye, there is the rub, rearmament! Mr. Churchill recently called attention, very publicly, to the immense successes of postwar Russian foreign policy: half Asia, plus huge sections of Europe, won without the loss of a single Russian soldier.

True enough; and the process continues with four hundred.

with four hundred million more Asiatics going Communist in India by our own democratic methods.

But Churchill did not mention that Stalin

has had great allies.

The statesmen of the West have fallen wholesale into the "argue from strength" Instead of doing the Christian thing, and

pouring resources into the huge task of combating Eastern poverty, they have been led like sheep (and they have led us the same way) towards concentrating every-thing upon the wholly unproductive process of rearming.

In so doing they have imperilled our economic future; and instead of creating,

as they might have done, vast new markets in a prosperous, and therefore buying, East they have left the East to go over to Stalin's camp, with nothing to show for the sacrifice except decaying stockpiles of obsolescent weapons.

Fools without parallel

Sir Richard Acland, following the United Nations Schultz Commission, believes that ten per cent of our rearmament expenditure would serve to set the East up into a decent standard of life. The late Senator MacMahan would have liked a third. But are there any signs of willingness to do the generous and wise thing to this extent?

Does it not instead appear obvious that only by a steadily hotted-up campaign of hatred can money be extracted from our Western populations on any such scale?
Future historians will unquestionably

pillory Western statesmen, who, in reply to Russian intransigence, have rearmed instead of feeding the East; fools without parallel in any age. Have they learnt anything, for instance, from what has hap-pened in China? But such future indications are cold comfort for ourselves!

MENTAL ARITHMETIC

A MEMBER who says that she is not very good at mental arithmetic has worked out that "if 1,200 people would send a tiny his that "if 1,200 people would send a tiny his beautiful and the source." t in gratitude for the holiday which some them are not even having" the £150 a onth would be forthcoming for H.Q. Fund. That means one in every ten purchasers of Peace News. She sent her bit. Now what shout yours, and please do not rely on the other nine to send it for you!

Six members from two families in Wales

ent £16 between them and this welcome gift has helped to bring the amount received since the last appeal up to £37. Can we beat that in the coming fortnight? Because many others may not be good at mental arithmetic and I do not wish to give you headache, may I say that we will gratefully. fully accept any amount you can send from few stamps to a substantial cheque, with whole range of postal orders in between and surely you can send something. I inderstand that some post offices have to make special arrangements to deal with applications for postal orders for football pools. It would be grand if we could have a rush on postal orders for H.Q. Fund and though we cannot offer you a big prize we can assure you that every penny you send will be used to the best possible advantage in the all-important cause of pacifism.

STUART MORRIS.

Total received to date: £275
One aim for 1952: £1.000
Donations to the Peace Pledge Union bould be sent marked "Headquarters Fund," to the PPU Treasurer at Dick Sheppard House, Endsleigh Street, W.C.1. rush on postal orders for H.Q. Fund and

its way to certainty under stress. I should this conflict today, seen in heightened form, say that Comfort, more than any other that has led to Anarchism rather than English writer around his age, helped enormously in giving literary and political direction to those who came of age in the first year or two of the black-out and airraid shelter existence. Now he is moving

ALEX COMFORT



ALEX COMFORT

into a position where he may exert a wider influence.

In this short note I cannot hope to assess his creative achievement in poetry and fiction, but I would say that without reading the poetry and novels one's knowledge even of his political thought must remain incomplete. It will be no news to the readers of this journal that Alex Comfort has always answered the warmongers and the war-apologists with an unqualified "no". war-apologists with an unqualified "no". The reasons behind that decisive "no" and the positive commitments that buttress it

may be less familiar. The word responsibility is the key to his thought, which pivots around that central idea. He maintains:

We have no responsibility whatever to a barbaric society... our responsibilities to each other I believe to be boundless... The only responsible ethic is that of responsible humanness.

He reminds us of the ancient conflict between man and organised society; and it is

that has led to Anarchism rather than Socialism. But if society claims what the honest citizen cannot in all conscience give, what then? Comfort replies simply:

Against irresponsible society the individual's chief weapon is disobedience. Thus he shows that the truly heroic man

of our time is not the bomber pilot, but the conscientious objector to war, the man who will not abdicate his responsibility as a human being.

Comfort's arguments are normally intellectual and scientific, but there is at least one emotive passage in Art and Social Responsibility which graphically underlines the minority point of view:

I was present at a strange celebration. We sat round a table drinking to a young man's future. A week before the house had been in mourning as if he were already dead. He was reaching his eighteenth birthday, when one chooses between a butcher's life and a sheep's death. The papers had come. During ne fell into his machine a One of his legs became shorter than the other. It is as though he had been given a paper certifying: "This man is out of the hands of the Lunatics . . . "
The most remarkable intellectual achieve-

ment of Alex Comfort lies in his synthesis of romanticism and scientific humanism, for too many romanticists have tended to reject science out of hand. Of course it is not science really that they reject but its irresponsible use. Comfort, having bridged science and poetry in his own personality, naturally wishes others to bring together these apparent incompatibles. Not less important is his warning that the artist must not seek exemptions and privileges except in his capacity as a human being.

Alex Comfort would be proud to be called an agitator, for he has attempted to shake people (intellectuals and "ordinary" people alike) out of their prejudices and easy acceptance of dehumanised attitudes. If those that sanctify violence are eventually exorcised it will be due in large measure to men like Comfort.

Some of his colleagues have spoken to me with astonishment of what this young man —only in his thirty-second year—has already done. One of the reasons may be that he gets on with his various jobs because there are so few other people to undertake them: "the labourers are few." And the physicians, not only too few, are frequently too terrified to suggest that the political bosses should act on their advice. Alex Comfort never hesitates to tell them exactly where they get off; his courage as well as his intellect and creative energy. commands our admiration.

Some peacemaking books and pamphlets

QUAKERS VISIT RUSSIA 3s. 6d. (6d.) The report, as fascinating as it is important, of the recent Friends' Mission. Edited by Kathleen Lonsdale.

THE THEOLOGICAL BASIS OF CHRISTIAN PACIFISM 5s. (4d.) by Canon Charles E. Raven. IN FACE OF FEAR 12s. 6d. (7d.)

Freda Troup's biography of Michael CIVILISATION IN AFRICA 3d. (12d.)

by Rev. Michael Scott. FREEDOM FROM WANT 6d. (1½d.)

a survey by Grigor McClelland. EAST-WEST TRADE AND OUR ECONOMIC CRISIS 1s. (1½d.)

by David Wightman. DEFENCE WITHOUT ARMS 3d. (12d.) Dorothy Glaister on non-violence.

KASHMIR 1s. (2d.) A first-hand study of the dispute.

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The Peace Caravan comes to town

NEW ZEALAND FARMWORKERS' VENTURE

farm settlement at Lower Moutere, New Zealand, spent 10 days in Christchurch, the largest city in South Island, with a "Peace Caravan." Here is an account of the venture of our NZ correspondent, A. C. Barrington, who took part in the venture.

munity's 15-cwt. Ford van with a canopy on which was painted on one side: For Peace and Goodwill, NZ Christian Pacifist Society, and on the other, Peace Caravan and the society's name repeated.

We were interested to note on the nearly 200-mile long journey how people almost invariably read advertising on passing vehicles, and how quickly anything out of the ordinary was spotted.

After a few days in Christchurch we added peace posters to various parts of the Caravan. These attracted a good deal of attention, as two rather special incidents

"Don't you believe in war?"

One evening the Caravan was waiting in a street when a young man came up and said, "Don't you believe in war?"

Discussion revealed that he was a young Anglican who had drifted from the Church because it seemed to have nothing to hold him, but who had come by himself to the pacifist position.

He is now in touch with the CPS and came to three meetings, brought a friend, and is eager to get into action for peace.

Again, we pulled into a suburban petrol station and when the garage-proprietor saw our signs he said, "This is the van I've been looking for all my life!"

We learned that he was in the war with four brothers, one of whom was killed. He said, "If another war comes and was just across the street I would not go."

He accepted leaflets, including some for a friend inclined to scoff, and insisted on seeing that our vehicle was in fighting trim.

Good spade work had been done at Christchurch by a few staunch local peacemakers, and without this aid the Caravan's career would have been severely handicapped.

Even then, some "fixtures" broke down either through confusion and uncertainty or because the leaders took fright.

One leader of a Church club refused to have peace discussed because "there's no war now and therefore no real issue."

The Guards captain listened-

In the ten days the team had 12 meetings, in addition to interviewing a number of ministers and other people.

The largest meeting was the Christian businessmen's luncheon, which is held weekly at the YMCA.

There was a full house (between 80 and 100) with the Librarian of the University as chairman and an ex-captain of

Grenadier Guards and an Anglican Vicar

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INTEREST FROM DAY OF INVESTMENT

PROMPT EASY WITHDRAWAL NO DEPRECIATION OF

PANCRAS

BUILDING SOCIETY

BRIDE LANE E.C. 4

Early last month, three members of the Riverside Community, a pacifist

THE Peace Caravan was the Com- among the audience, which listened with concentrated attention to straight pacifism.

The Workers' Educational Association arranged for us to give a public lecture on the Riverside Community, and we also spoke on this subject to a meeting of young students at the University, and at an evening service of the Society of Friends.

-and the dockers

Two hitherto unexplored fields for pacifist approach were lunch-hour meetings at the Addington railway workships and with the dock workers at Lyttleton wharf. At the railway workshops, about 30 men gathered and gave a good hearing.

The wharf meeting was really lively. Belief in God, God's ways with men, the Church, all came under hot and strong attack. But when we had stood firm under fire, with no beating about the bush, there was respect and attention for our message.

Other good meetings included men's and women's Bible classes, Men's Fellowship, after-church meeting with young men and women, and a Congregational manse meet-

Among revealing incidents I select these: A stranger at one meeting had read the advertisement far away in South Canterbury, and arrived late without taking time

A-BOMB BELLS

"Bells tolled and sirens sounded at two minutes past eleven today, seven years to the second since the atom bomb was dropped on Nagasaki. The mayor . . blessed the memory of the atom bomb casualties, believed to be 73,000 . . . to console the spirits of the victims."—Tokio, 9th August, 1952. Evening Standard.

Down the slow-flowing Yanagawa river

Floated the lanterns, as the dusk descended,

Consoling spirits of those dead forever.

Whose mortal lives had been thus quickly ended-

So-R.I.P. we say, our homage giving-

But who consoles the spirits of the living? PHYLLIS VALLANCE.

for tea. At the close he insisted on handing me £1 towards expenses without giving his name—he said we would hear from him

At one of our Sunday meetings a woman spoke to me enthusiastically about our venture and slipped £1 into my hand. Then she took me over and introduced me to her husband, and while talking to me he slipped another £1 into the other hand!

Old—but enthusiastic

Then there was the old lady who after struggling out on cold evenings for two abortive meetings persevered for two more that were held. Merle (one of the caravarners) insisted on driving her home after the last one, and she said she would not be able to sleep because of her enthusiasm for the words of peace that she had been hearing and the activity she had And her a husband, unable to come out for that meeting, was sure he could carry a poster board through the city streets.

Finally there was the young man who, hearing on Surday the suggestion about writing letters to the newspapers, came to Monday's meeting with the draft of his

This first venture of the Peace Caravan was in no way spectacular, but we believe it was valuable. We did reach a fairly large number of people who are not accustomed to hearing the pacifist interpretation and challenge of the Christia: Gospel. They heard it with interest, good will, friendliness and respect.

GOVERNMENT SETS UP COMMITTEE ON CIVIL DEFENCE

THE Government has appointed an Advisory Committee on recruitment and publicity for the Civil Defence Services, with the Rt. Hon. William Mabane as Chairman.

Its functions will be to consider and make recommendations as to what measures should be taken to improve recruitment for the Civil Defence Corps, the Auxiliary Fire Service, the Sepcial Constabulary and the National Hospital Service Reserve, and also on the information and guidance that should be given toth e public on steps which they should take in the event of war.

Members of the committee include Sir

Members of the committee include Sir Miles Thomas, president of the Advertising Association, Lord Burnham of the Daily Telegraph, and Ian Harvey, Conservative MP for Harrow East and a director of W. S. Crawford Ltd., advertising agents.

FACTS AND FIGURES

By Francis Rona, M.Sc. (Econ.)

DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR BACKWARD AREAS

II. Poverty in the Colonies

TUNGER has been from time to time the most dangerous force politics "—writes Lord Boyd Orr the Foreword to Josué de Castro's plunch beautiff (Castronia of Hungary). In the control of the foreword to Josué de Castro's plunch beautiff (Castronia of Hungary). The control of the ment of Under-developed Countries," p. 80 (HM Stationery Office), states that Britain exported capital to the extent of an annual average of £143 m. in 1905-1913, representing about 7 per cent. of the national in politics "-writes Lord Boyd Orr in the Foreword to Josué de Castro's valuable book "Geography of Hunger" (Gollancz). Recent events in Iran and Egypt confirm this view. Colonies of Western Powers, are exposed to discontent and political upheavals.

The Labour Party's post-war policy for African, West-Indian and Pacific Colonies is characterised by unfulfilled promises. In the "Labour Discussion Series" (Transport House, Oct. 1946) Dr. Rita Hinden stated:

The present arms drive, absorbing 13 per cert. of Britain's national income, completely precludes large-scale colonial de-Clearly, the economically backward velopment. But even if resources were areas, particularly the neglected available, private investors would venture But even if resources were only in projects which provide maximum returns and absolute safety; they are dis-interested in the wellbeing of natives. The attitude of the City is clearly ex-

plained by Mr. L. D. Gammans, the present Assistant Postmaster-General, who wrote in the Financial Times on Dec. 14, 1950:

"It would be a good thing if capital House, Oct. 1946) Dr. Rita Hinden stated:
"Our purpose is to convert a poor, abuseridden, discontented Empire into a prosperous and free association of peoples, perhaps

Taking the Gold Coast as an example, is a gold mining company jus-

SOCIAL SERVICES IN BRITISH COLONIES

		Total Population	Hospital	nber of Physician	Inhabitants ns per Physi- cian (app.)	
Br. Cameroons, 1950		1,000,000	679	14	72,000	160
Gold Coast, 1949		3,810,000	2,257	111	34,000	4,594
Kenya, 1949		5,454,000	5,600	300	18,200	10,287
Leeward Islands	***	112,000	763	23	4,800	1,409
Nigeria, 1949		24,000,000	9,757	331	76,000	23,358
Nyasaland, 1949	***	2,330,000	1,117	45	49,500	134
North, Rhodesia, 1948	***	1,827,000	3,023	116	15,500	267
South. Rhodesia, 1947		1,575,000	2,500	285	5,500	n.a.
Tanganyika, 1949		7,514,000	8,478	266	28,000	4.747
Bechuanaland Protectorate	, 1949	289,000	345	16	18,000	82
SOURCE: UN Statistical	Year	book, 1951,	pages 53	9 and 547		

NOTE: Negro natives are not admitted to European hospitals. Usually they are treated as out-patients. For example the African Clinics of the Mufulira Copper Mines (N. Rhod.) had 235,000 out-patients (no hospital beds) in 1948.

Mr. O. Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary in the Churchill Government, strongly criti-

the Churchil Government, strongly the cised the Labour Party's exploitation of Colonies—before the election. (Sunday Times, Oct. 14, 1951).

"At the end of 1947 we owed the Colonies £510 m. blocked Sterling Balances); in June 1951 our debt had given to £008 m.

risen to £908 m.
"Britain is thus living on the dollar earnings of these Colonies, who are prevented from freely converting their sterling into either goods or dollars, and must willy nilly run up their sterling balances.
"The Socialist Party is paying lip-service in public speeches to the noble idea

that the desert should blossom like the rose and that these backward territories should be developed. At the same time they seize the Colonies' own balances by which these desirable ends could be attained."

The criticism of the Rt. Hon. Oliver Lyttelton was well justified. But when the Churchill Government introduced the Budget in March 1952, expenditure on Colonial Development and Welfare (for about 70 m. people) was reduced from £19.4 m. to £15 m. for 1952/3 and now the "seizing of Sterling, Balances" continues.

PARTNERSHIP . . . AND YOUR **BROTHER?**

In the numerous "Blue Books" and other 'coloured" publications of the Colonial Office the wage rates paid to natives were never disclosed. While paying lip-service to the principle of "Equal opportunities for all" the Labour Government made no all" the Labour Government made no serious effort to improve social conditions and to reduce the fantastic inequality of incomes in Colonies.
We obtain only indirectly, through United

Nations statistical publications, relevant facts as to income levels and social services or rather lack of services—in colonial ter-

It sounds incredible that the yearly average income of Aricans per head was only five pounds in Northern Rhodesia and six pounds in Kenya in recent years (UN Statistical Papers, E/3, p.19). The official Year Book of Southern Rhodesia, 1952, states the following annual earnings of African workers: agriculture £28, gold mining £38, manufacturing industries £42. Whereas married white workers receive

\$55 18s. per month (minimum) in the mining industry, Africans get about \$3 (Yearbook, p. 209). Africans in Kenya, employed in agriculture "earned" \$17 per

It is regrettable that Trade Unions in Britain have never seriously considered wage levels and living standards of their "black brothers" in the Colonies.

An increase of the miserable "earnings" of Africans would enable them to have

Africans would enable them to buy British manufactures, especially textiles and household goods. As a result, unemployed workers in the Midlands, Lancashire and Yorkshire could supply 60 m. new customers in British territories.

CAN PRIVATE INVESTMENT ENSURE COLONIAL DEVELOP-MENT?

Economic development of Commonwealth resources mainly depends on the investment of British capital. The UN Report of ex-perts, in "Measures for Econmic Develop-

united by treaties arrived at voluntarily by Britain and the individual Colonies as equal partners."

Mr. O. Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary in Mr. O. Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary in No!"

tified in sinking a new shaft, costing ££500,000, in the present political atmosphere? Personally, I should have said No!" The Labour Party has not put forward

an alternative policy for colonial investment yet. Its publication "Towards World Plenty"—a misleading title—states the woefully inadequate sums spent by the Labour Government on "development and welfare."

Colonial Development and Welfare grants averaged £14 m. a year between 1946-1951. The Colonial Development Corporation in vested an average of £6 m. a year over the past four years."

The total "assistance" to non-self-governing territories of the Commonwealth

governing territories of the Commonwealth since 1945 amounted to £111.4 m., but this sum includes £12.3 m. in grants for "internal security" in Malaya, Africa and the West Indies (i.e. less that £20 m. annually for 70 m. people).

NO SOCIAL SURVEYS_NO UN SUPERVISION

Relevant statistical information concerning social conditions in Colonies is suppressed by the Colonial Office. In Cmd. 8553 (last "Blue Book") nothing appeared about the shocking facts revealed by the UN Statistical Office (see Table above). Instead, irrelevancies full two pages on "social services" (p. 80).

"Clubs for young people are well

"Clubs for young people are well established in Lagos (Nigeria). In Barbados the Police have instituted boys' and girls' clubs for 700 children."

More important facts are given in UN statistics, e.g. that in Nigeria one physician should look after 76,000 people and only one student per 1,000 inhabitants goes to secondary school. As to illiteracy, information is suppressed formation is suppressed.

The extent of "social services" in Uganda is shown indirectly in the Colonial Report 1950, p. 58.
"Out of an estimated total of more

than 100,000 persons infected with leprosy about 2,500 are accommodated in four major leprosy settlements."

(Continued on page six)

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P.P.U. HEADQUARTERS Dick Sheppard House, Endsleigh St., WCI A neuti fo

MANY voice of a neut By neutral tinued occup forces, but Germany wo limited numb poses, prefer

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A neutralisation policy for Germany

MANY voices are being raised in support of a neutralisation policy for Germany. By neutralisation we do not mean continued occupation by foreign "defence" forces, but demilitarisation, under which Germany would maintain only a very limited number of troops for policing purloses, preferably supplied by a neutral

The postponement of the second and Hird readings of the Agreements in the Bundestag until after the parliamentary recess, affords some hope of winning the race for new elections before ratification, which would be the only proper policy—and so of averting the great danger which threatens us all.

Neutralisation, therefore, does not seem quite so devoid of all prospect of success as might sometimes have been supposed. Yet already counter-measures to remilitarisation, such as the more rigid and rigorous closing of the zonal boundaries in Germany, have been taken, and the existing tension thereby increased.

The danger can never be prevented nerely by official Notes and counter-Notes. From Governments no mediating word can be expected; by them no way out of the im-

Passe is likely to be found.
Hence, to be successful, intervention must be looked for from some other source. What we need is honest, unbiassed negotiations discussion between and with both East and West. In Germany, personalities are not wanting in sufficient numbers who are already seeking the approach to a settlement, and are prepared to work for it. The foreign neutral negotiators whom we also need could rely upon the support of such German people as these.

Neutral, unbiassed mediators would first all have to establish whether Russia would be willing to accept the unification of Germany on the basis of a policy of neutral ation. The latest Note of the Western Powers in reply to Russia does not indicate any solution; it is a measure of procrastination, nothing more.

We are well aware that conditions requinot exist in the Eastern Zone; consequently hy enquiry into that question is super-lous. Free elections throughout Germy would only be possible along the lines adopted after the first world war for the holding of plebiscites in East Prussia, pper Silesia, Schleswig and the Saar; i.e. holdings of plebiscites in KATI LOTZ.

AUSTRALIANS READ EMRYS HUGHES

THE South Australian Farmer, published from Adelaide, recently re-printed Emrys Hughes' Peace News article on the British atom bomb shortly to be

the Driving and the Archbishops and the Bishops and the leaders of the Christian thurshall a new that the official churches going to do now that the official announcement has been made that the British Government is experimenting with most hellish discovery ever yet made man?,' Emrys Hughes asked.

The same paper also published on its ront page the review in Peace News by Douglas Rogers of Reginald Thompson's book, "Cry Korea."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Vegetarianism and the World food shortage

WITH reference to Mr. Lightowler's letter in PN, August 1, it seems to me that a "lacto vegetarian" diet demands the breeding of cattle to obtain milk and cheese, and therefore the meateaters to consume the surplus calves born—not forgetting that many of the calves are male and

therefore not milk producers.

I am a "lacto vegetarian" myself, but
I have yet to be shown that such a diet saves the animals (who I agree are victims) any suffering.

If one wishes to avoid inflicting pain one must, it seems to me, adopt a purely nut and cereal diet.

I do not think a discussion on any form of vegetarianism should occupy much space in PN and I should not have written but that I think people are apt to believe they have done something definite about peace when they have adopted cheese and milk and cut out meat, which appears to be a sentimental thought based on lack of knowledge of the way cheese is produced.

If I am wrong I shall be glad to be cor-

rected by a cheese and milk producer—not just a town vegetarian.

FLORENCE M. BEACH.

Westwold Cottage, Evenlode,

Moreton in March. Napalm versus Germs

THE Napalm bomb seems to have aroused a certain amount of horror and indignation, but nothing in comparison with that aroused by germ warfare. Why? The burns and germ warfare. Why? The burns and ether effects of the napalm and atom bombs are more painful, lasting and widespread than any disease that the popular imagination ascribes to germs. There is no proof that germs dropped from the upper air have ever caused, or ever could cause disease. They are very variable entities and their ways are quite unpredictable. If they could have been used successfully in warfare that have been used successfully in warrare that would have happened long ago. And even if they could, most people would prefer a disease to being burnt alive. Florence Nightingale said "the disease-germ fetish and the witchcraft fetish are the product of the same mental condition.

BEATRICE E. KIDD,

Hoe Cottage, Peaslake, Surrey.

The I.L,P.: An Exhibition

THIS being the Diamond Jubilee year of the Independent Labour Party, it is intended to stage an exhibition of documents, photographs, books, etc., showing the history of the party over the past sixty years. The exhibition will be first snown in Bradford the birthplace of the party, and afterwards in Manchester and Glasgow.

We wish to make this exhibition as rep-

bills, etc., relating to the I.L.P. at any

Those of your readers who are able to help may rest assured that great care will be taken of all material loaned, and this be returned when the exhibition ends. All material should be sent to me.

G. W. STONE,

318, Regents Park Road, London, N.3.

British air bases

IN the present troubled international situation, one of the gravest potential causes of war is the fear that British air bases could be used for a lightning attack on Russia by USA Air Forces. That fear is, I believe, shared alike by Russia and by many people in Britain.

A crisis could develop suddenly, in which Britain could be rushed into a war, against our better judgment, by the mere fact of USA planes taking off from British bases to bomb Russia, even without our permis-

It is a fear which can only be allayed by a clear and unmistakable declaration that no British bases could by used by USA forces for warlike action, without a preliminary, precise and formal permission of the British Government to that effect.

The issuing of such a Declaration. which, in essence, amounts to a Declaration of British Independence and National Sovereignty,—should be a clear objective in the mind of every peace-loving man and M. P. MOSELY.

Formby, Lancs.

Hiroshima speaks of goodwill and forgiveness

THIS declaration was read by A Shinzo Hamai, Mayor of Hiroshima on August 6, 1952, the seventh anniversary of the dronping of the atomic bomb on that city:

Today, in the year of Japan's independence, we are gathered here again for the holding of our annual peace ceremonies. We realise that our moral wounds are too deep to be relieved and that the blunder committed by man was of a grave nature, and the thought makes our hearts ache anew. But we know that man's good will and forgiveness is never dimmed, no matter under what stars he may be, and we believe that he resentative and informative as possible and we would welcome the loan of any books, documents, letters, election addresses, hand-

AUGUST 22, 1952, PEACE NEWS-5

Up and Doing!

ON PAYING OUR WAY

HERE'S another way in which readers can help Peace News to pay its way. Housmans Bookshop are also stationers. We do not carry comprehensive stocks, but can supply bulk requirements of all office and business requisites, and at reasonable

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Peace News circulation last week: 11,800.

THE DEATHLY SILENCE

THERE is no chance of stopping war unless "men everywhere keep pity alive and constantly remind themselves of the horror and obscenity and bestiality which war now means," says Mr. Alan Walker in the British Weekly for August 14.

Mr. Walker, who was formerly Adviser to the Australian Delegation at United Nations Headquarters, cites the following exchange as an example of the fact that familiarity is deadening the utter horror that fell upon the conscience of humanity when the atom bomb was used:

"On November 10 last year the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission of America held a press conference. The following interchange took place:

Questioner: Mr. Dean, how is the hydrogen bomb coming along? Chairman Dean: Lovely. (Laughter.)

Mr. Alan Walker remarks that this laughter in the press room is disturbing: "Mankind is becoming conditioned to horror."

Although we may be committed to a policy of rearmament, he remarks, "if we cease to probe for understanding and reconciliation . . . we choose war and are resigned to its inevitability."

The article is an appeal to the Christian Church not to be stilled by the perilous silence which is creeping round the world in relation to "the forbidden word—peace."

"Christians must break the deathly silence descending on the issue of peace and war."

with his dignity purified he will have raised his conscience still higher.

We announce to our fellow citizens both at home and abroad that our pledge to the consecrated souls before us is this: With constant reflection on where we stand and in upcould ultimately encompass the held hope for what is more real and world with a ring of human con- true, we desire to serve as a milescience. No loss in his dignity as stone along the path that leads to

Notes for your Diary

this is a free service, we reserve the to select for publication notices sent We nevertheless desire to make it amplete a service as we reasonably can, therefore urge organisers of events to:

1. Send notices to arrive not ter than Monday morning.

Place (hall, street); nature of

HULL: 7.30 p.m. Friends' Mtg Ho, Tonard A. Bird on "My visit to Helsinki. Games—a Contribution to Cold Peace." Peace Council. 7 CHELSEA: 8 p.m. Manor St. (Opposite Open-air mtg. PPU.

Sunday, August 24

OHYDE PARK: 6 p.m. Speakers' Corner. Physical Marrison. PPU. St. LASGOW: 8 p.m. Miller St and Argyle Open-air mtg. PPU. Monday, August 25 COVENTRY: 7.45 p.m. 12 Stoney Stan-Rd. PPU members' meeting.

Thursday, August 28 HFORD: 8 p.m. Friends' Mtg Ho, herr Albert and Cleveland Rds. Mr. humbe Bassir on "African Hopes and tra." Visitors Welcome. PPU.

HO. EYTONSTONE: 8 p.m. Friends' Mtg

LONDON, W.C.2: 12.30 p.m. Lincoln's Pields; Open air mtg; Sybil Morrison Robert Horniman; PPU.

THIS MEANS YOU

The meetings announced in "Notes Your diary," are not confined to the organisations sponsorthem for them nor to pacifists. They are not all. Some of the meetings in large halls, some in small rooms of private houses; they are organised groups of people who want the property of those concerned with the preservation of peace. YOU will be made welcome.

Saturday, August 30

LIVERPOOL: 3 p.m. Friends' Mtg Ho, Hunter St (behind Walker Art Gallery). PPU N.W. Area Mtg; business: Weekend Conference September 27-28 and delegation to Labour Party Conference at Morecambe September 28.

Sunday, August 31

LONDON, N.W.11: 2.30 p.m. King Alfred School, nr. Golders Grn. Under-ground; PPU London Area Garden Party-cricket match, side shows, celebrity stall, refreshments; admission 1s, children free.

Sat., Sept. 27-Sun., Sept. 28 LANCASTER: Grey Court Fellowship Guest House, Hest Bank. PPU N.W. Area Weekend Conference, Charge 15/- Sat. tea to Sun. tea. Bookings quickly to Llew Lloyd, 25 Derwent Ave, Prescot.

Sat, Oct 25 - Sun, Oct 26 TRURO: Youth Hostel. Weekend Conference. Speakers: Hugh Faulkner and others. Cornwall Area FoR.

Sat., Nov. 1 - Sun., Nov. 2 DAWLISH: Fairfield Guest House. PPU Area Weekend Conference. Details later.

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DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS are required by the Thursday eight days prior to publication.

Thursday, September 4

LEYTONSTONE: 8 p.m. Friends' Mtg
Ho, Bush Rd. Mr. Rateliff on "The
Church and War." PPU.

LENDON, W.C.2: 12.30 p.m. Lincoln's
Challer Ax: 7.30 p.m. Friends' Mtg
LONDON, W.C.2: 12.30 p.m. Lincoln's
Inn Fields: Open air mtg; Sybil Morrison
and Robert Horniman; PPU.

Sunday Sona.

Thursday, September 4

LEYTONSTONE: 8 p.m. Friends' Mtg
Ho, Bush Rd. Mr. Rateliff on "The
Scientific Institute. Is Queen Square.
WORLD CONVENTION of the Foundation.

Sunday Sona.

Sunday Sona. WORLD CONVENTION of Religions on the Foundations of Peace at 51 Lancaster Gate, W.2, August 25 to 31, evening and morning sessions, 7.30 p.m. and 11 a.m. Representatives of six religions, and others, will speak, Programme from Secretary (same address).

KOREA: THE TRUTH! Jack Gaster, who recently visited Korea as British Member of the Commission of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, reports on the findings of the Com-mission. Lambeth Town Hall, Brixton, Wednesday September 3, 7.45 p.m. Or-ganised by Lambeth Peace Council. Admission 6d.

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good food to visitors and permanent guests. CANonbury 1340 T. and H. Shayler, 27 Hamilton Park, N.5. TORQUAY. "NUTCOMBE," Rowdens Rd. Entirely vegetarian, happy atmosphere, excellent food, H and C, central for excursions, entertainments and walks. Write for brochure. Mr. and Mrs. E. S. White.

PERSONAL CAN ANYONE help couple marrying end September find reasonable accommodation in N.W. London? Phone mornings SPE 8431.

INTRODUCTIONS. PEN FRIENDS. companionship or marriage. V.C.C., 34 Honeywell Rd, London, S.W.11. LITERATURE, &c. QUAKERISM Information and Litera-ture respecting the Faith and Practice of the Religious Society of Friends, free on application to the Friends' Home Service Committee, Friends' Home Euston Road.

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VACANCY SOON for smart young assistant, off-licence, Kent. Room avail-able. Full particulars Box 452.

VOLUNTARY HELPERS urgently needed at Peace News o.fice. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday to Friday, up to 9.30 p.m. Wednesday evening No special, experience necessary. 1 monte Finsbury Park Station, 3 Backstock Road (above Fish and Cook, stationers), N.4—or phone STAmford Hill 2262—1.

THE CENTRAL BOARD for Conscientious Objectors will shortly need the services of a concerned person for general office work. Apply to The Secretary, 6 Endsleigh Street. W.C.1.

WANTED HOUSEMOTHER, assistant cook or general helper for small food reform co-educational school. Box 451.

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AN UNINSPIRING POLICY STATEMENT

IN the new interim statement of Labour's home policy "Facing the Facts" (The Labour Party, 3d) there is a paragraph which tries to summarise how conditions at home depend on our relations with the rest of the world.

It is not adequate and is certainly not candid for it is part of a statement which has apparently been unanimously agreed on by an Executive whose members do not agree on important issues, but who have endorsed statements which are vague generalities in order to give to the outside world an appearance of unity in face of a common enemy.

So the official Labour Party statement is not likely to inspire anybody. The paragraph dealing with foreign affairs reads:

Reconciling opposites

"We shall seek all means of lessening the tension between the nations, for any such improvement in the international sphere would appreciably assist Britain's economic recovery. Re-armament is a heavy burden, and hampers our export drive and delays the full re-equipment of our industries.

"But peace cannot be won through weakness and we agree with the Trade Union Congress "that the greatest possible measure of re-armament must be carried out within the limits of our powers to find the means. Within these limits there is a direct obligation upon us to assist in enabling the country to meet the task it has undertaken. We believe that there has undertaken. We believe that there should be a periodic review of our re-armament programme with our allies, and that this review should take account of our economic circumstances and the international situation of our time."

Now both ardent supporters of re-armament and those who strongly oppose it can agree with sentences in this paragraph.

Re-armament is criticised by implication and in the first and in the last sentence. We are told that re-armament can be reviewed at any time. In the middle there is the statement of the TUC, interpolated obviously by the trade union members of the Party Executive, to indicate that their last decisions now rapidly becoming out of date have not been overlooked and side tracked.

Any Conservative or Liberal reading that paragraph carefully might agree with every word of it, and it is quite likely that if it were sent to Mr. Churchill as a draft of a Conservative manifesto he would endorse it, and indeed suggest alterations in the wording which might make it look like a striking clarion call for world peace.

Producing "hear, hears"

Anthony Eden would certainly approve of it for it is made up of the cliches, the platitudes and generalities which are so

Yet when you set out to ask the awkward but inevitable question "What does this mean?" it is rather a different matter.

There is our old friend "Peace cannot be won through weakness" which is the stock sentence of the Parliamentary debates on foreign affairs and is the inevitable resort of the speaker who has nothing new to say but is anxious to say something statesmanlike which will draw sonorous "hear, hears' from those who have nothing to say either, and who recognise an approved platitude as part of the conventional Parliamentary paraphernalia like the mace, the Sergeant-at-Arms and Big Ben.

"There is only one thing that the Russians respect, and that is strength," as Marshal Tito said to Brigadier General Fitzroy Maclean and as Brigadier Fitzroy Maclean has told the House of Commons about a dozen times since.

How much stronger are we today than we were in 1950 when the Labour Party Conference endorsed re-armament in a statement which was recommended from the platform by all the heavyweight orators

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from Bevin to Bevan with the assistance of Morrison, Dalton and Shinwell.

Those of us who were against were heavily steamrolled by the big card vote. 1 ventured to prophesy some of the economic and political consequences of re-armament at Margate. They were, I thought, obvious then. Now they are so obvious that even Winston Churchill sees them, and Mr. Butler pertainly does and the TUC perhaps will at its next conference.

Negotiation from atom bombs

For it has not followed that by piling up arms we have become strong. Mr. Churill has told us that we are on the trap door and that is not the place where we can argue from strength. We are in a position of greater weakness from the point of view of attack from the air than we were two

It is about two years ago that Mr. Churchill tried to make our flesh creep by warning us of the fearsome consequences that could come to Britain if fifty atom bombs were dropped here. Our re-armament programme has not frightened the Russians so much that they have thrown in their hand and stopped manufacturing atom bombs and are suing for peace.

They want peace, true, and are anxious to negotiate.

But they have, according to the New York Herald Tribune increased their stock pile of atom bombs, and by the end of 1952 will have three times more than they had when Mr. Churchill made his speech,

will have five times more by the end of 1953.
Will we feel ever so much safer after our atom bomb has exploded off the Australian coast?

Fear does not bring peace

According to the New York Herald Tribune, Russia will have at the end of 1956 from 420 to 550 atom bombs.

From what General Ridgeway has just said there is not the slightest reason for believing that from the military point of view we are in any better position to dictate to Russia now than we were two years

General Ridgeway has laid it down that two years conscription is the minimum for the training of a modern soldier, and the nations it the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation have just refused to agree to their two years.

Now we are being told that the Germans are experimenting with rockets, but only for the purpose of increasing the speed and efficiency of the delivery of postage packets. And we are committed to the rearmament of the Germans.
As far as Britain is concerned, all the

re-armament programme has done is to bring us less security, expose us to graver dangers and contribute greatly to our economic weakness.

We do not become stronger as we pile up arms, we merely make our potential enemies more afraid and fear does not bring peace but is the prelude to war.

CO AFTER THREE MONTHS SERVICE

YOUNG man who, after being called up for the RAF, volunteered for a regular engagement, but became a conscientious objector after three months, appeared before the Tribunal at Glasgow on August 5.

The young man, R. J. Nelson, aged 20, told the Tribunal that he felt that a Christian had no right to be associated with military service. No one should bear arms. "When the people had to choose between Christ and Barabbas they chose Barabbas, and murderers have been in the world ever since," he said. His application for registration as a CO

was turned down, but he intends to appeal. A doctor at the Bridge of Earn Hospital, Perthshire, Dr. Robert Gardiner, also applied for exemption on religious grounds, as a member of the Exclusive Brethren. He said he was willing to join any military corps which would give him a guarantee of non-combatant duty, but if he joined the RAMC he might have to take up arms. The chairman said that this was a remote possibility though it has been a said that the said possibility, though it was theoretically true. Dr. Gardiner was criticised by the Tri-

bunal because, as he admitted, he "didn't have the courage" to register as a CO before taking his medical course, and his name was removed from the register.

Two other national servicemen, Andrew Cardno of Fraserburgh and Robert S. Troup of Glasgow, were registered as COs on condition of undertaking non-combatant service in the forces.

Andrew Cardno, a member of the Assemblies of God, said that he could not imagine Christ in a military uniform.

"It is all very well to say that," said Professor MacRobert, a member of the Tribunal, "but could you imagine Jesus getting married?"

When Cardno said that he could not, the Professor pointed out that this did not mean that it was agreent for a Christian to

mean that it was wrong for a Christian to

marry?"
but not in a combatant corps. The Tribunal told him, however, that they had no power to recommend this in the case of Z-reservists, and refused to recommend to the military authorities that he be regarded as

THE KEY TO PEACE

"I cannot agree that total disarmament could ever be the answer to our problems. Surely you would not leave your front door unlocked? That would be an invitation to thieves. And if thieves do break in, surely you would send for the police? Force has always been necessary in the world, and always will be. It is the only answer to aggression."

-Extract from anonymous letter. 13th August, 1952.

"There is little doubt that if the campaign (against colour bar laws in South Africa) maintains its present non-violent character and gives the police no excuse for violent action it will spread all over the country, for there are indications that the imagination of the whole African population and of many Indians has been captured by this method of defying White laws."

The Observer 17th August. 1 -The Observer. 17th August,, 1952.

GGRESSION is usually defined as "an unprovoked attack," and though it may truthfully be said that robbery of any sort is aggressive, that is as far as an analogy between robbery and national aggression can be sustained.

Locking the door will not, in fact, keep out those who mean to break in; even the most secure safe can be forced if a trained commando gets down to the job! The police may be able to arrest a criminal, and he will be restrained behind prison bars and walls, perhaps for years, but he will emerge eventually, possibly a more hardened criminal, and because he cannot get ordinary employment may resort once again to robbery in order to live.

In fact, it is recognised now that the use of force in this respect has by no means solved the problem of crime, and quite obviously is not the final answer.

There is, however, no analogy between the locked door and national armaments, since the implication underlying such an analogy is that there are national thieves only waiting to break in directly they know lock has been removed.

The history of the world has certainly shown that motives of greed and desire to expand have led nations from time to time to attack and annexe the territory of

Facts and figures

(Continued from page four)

information is available about the disgusting methods of discriminatory taxation. But the Yearbook of Southern Rhodesia gives a significant illustration (p. 111):

"Under the provisions of the 'Native Tax Act, 1946' a tax of ONE POUND is imposed on all adult male Natives. Natives residing on Crown Land are charged a rent, at present 15s. yearly, with 5s. 'rebate' for prompt payment."

In Britain incomes up to £150 are free of tax. The purpose of the Poll Tax is "to make them work" in mines or on estates of settlers; it means forced labour, a new form of slavery.

No comprehensive social survey has been undertaken in British Colonies. Co-operation with the UN Trusteeship Council was brusquely rejected by Britain, France and Belgium (Sunday Observer, Jan. 1, 1950): "When the Council met in Paris, they

were told bluntly that the Colonial Powers were not prepared to tolerate efforts to get supervisory control over non-self-governing territories in Africa." The Labour Party, in the interest of

peace and social justice, cannot ignore the present inhuman conditions in African and Will the Morecambe Conference initiate

a new colonial policy or will " partnership " remain an empty phrase? If present health conditions are to be improved, the prepara-tion of a scheme of social services is neces-The way the Labour Party should face

this problem is to promise the appointment of a Royal Commission on its return to power, which will undertake a complete survey of the needs of the peoples in the Colonial areas.

Canon Charles Raven, President of the Fellowship of Reconciliation has been appointed a Chaplain to the Queen.

The Queen has accepted a copy of the Rev. A. D. Belden's book "Pax Christi."

others; the British Empire itself was not built entirely upon peaceful infiltration!

That is a fact which should be remembered, because however sure British people may be that this country today threatens no one and has no aggressive intention, our ctions in the past, and even now, give a different impression abroad.

The guns, troops, tanks and aeroplanes of Russia look uncommonly like aggression to the Western people; unfortunately the great arsenals of the West give the same The thieves impression to the Russians. The thieves it seems, are all openly displaying their tools, and both sides are busy locking doors against their use; when it comes to the final battering down of those doors, it will be WAR.

If we are convinced that Russia desires to rob us of our democratic freedom, we must at least face the fact that Russians are equally certain that we are desirous of robbing them of their right to run their own country in their own way.

Russia must be shown by some means that our intentions are peaceful, for it is of the income at from the other side of the iron curtain, the preparations for blowing up, not safes, but half the world, have an appearance that is far from peace ful. The excuse that the fault lies in the intransigence of Russia is not valid to a nation which believes the Western world has shown the most bitter intransigence in refusing to share the secret of the atom at a time when they were allies. at a time when they were allies.

If the Russians want an excuse for rearming it is constantly given them by the threat from the West of more and more sinister and appalling weapons, some of which have already been tried out in Korea.

If, as in South Africa, no excuse is given for violence, a victory may yet be won, not only for the coloured people, but for the method of non-violence itself; the inspiring example of the non-violent resistance the black races there is one which may we prove to be a big step towards the ultimate refutation of the world's belief

No one can prophecy as to the effect of total disarmament, but one effect is certain, and that is the removal, not only of the excuse for re-armament, but of the barrier that has so far prevented sincere nego-

It will need great courage, but it is time that at least one nation was brave enough to put aside burglar's tools, and make a key, not to kock, but to unlock the door to

Oxtord disapproves

(Continued from page one)

without any persuasion or propa... We found that most people were ganda.. really interested.

"Whatever their answers, the fact that they have committed themselves to appropriate opinion on these matters (a thing they might normally never have done) means that they have been brought to think about them. Once this has started, they may start wondering whether they are correct looking for more information and being more ready to join in conversation about these subjects."

Copies of Peace News of June 13, which gave details of how the poll in Cambridge was organised, are obtainable from 3 Black stock Road, London, N.4, price 51d post free

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